

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

NEWS ITEMS.

Alexander S. Cox, brother of Hon. S. R. Cox, died in Washington, on the 16th, of consumption.

South Carolina has voted in favor of a convention, under the Reconstruction law.

Admiral Palmer, U. S. Navy, died at St. Thomas, Dec. 7th, of yellow fever.

Louisville has had its mass meeting, relating to the rights, when abroad, of foreign born citizens.

A new town called the Dale City is being built in the Black Hills, thirty-five miles west of Cheyenne, on the Union-Pacific Railroad. It consists, at present, of some fifteen buildings, and others are being erected. Gold has been discovered in the vicinity of the town.

A large Conservative meeting was held in Mobile last week, to take action toward defeating the new State Constitution. Resolutions were passed expressing "a determination to retain inviolate the Constitution framed by our fathers."

The Kentucky Union State Convention will be held at Frankfort on the 27th of February.

J. P. Perkins, a banker residing near Frankfort, Kentucky, blew his brains out with a pistol, on the 15th. No cause for the act is known.

The College Inn building, at Bethany, West Virginia, was burned on the 15th.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company is doing better than it ever anticipated. The receipts are nearly \$5,000 a day. They are getting from fifteen to twenty twice a minute from their cable, whereas they had only anticipated five.

An astonishing telegraphic feat was performed a few days since. Messages were sent from Houston, Texas, via New York, to Salt Lake, without repeating. Distance, 4,236 miles.

The New Hampshire Republican convention, on the 18th, re-nominated Gov. Harrison, and recommended Gen. Grant for President.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 18th in portions of Vermont and New York.

Some Democrats are talking of Gen. Dix as a Presidential candidate.

The Ohio State Journal proposes Mr. McKeey, late Minister to Austria, as a candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket.

It is said the President will appoint Wm. D. Bishop, ex-Congressman from Connecticut, Commissioner of patents.

It is said that the President has tendered the nomination as Minister Resident to Ecuador, to the Honorable Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio.

The Georgia Radicals have resolved to support Judge Chase for the Presidency.

It is believed that the Senate will reject the House bill repealing the cotton tax, and propose, instead, a reduction of the tax to one cent per pound.

A large fire occurred at Tidout, Penn., on the 19th. Loss, \$40,000.

Two fires in Vicksburg on the 19th. Loss, small.

The Treasurer of Georgia county was knocked down at the door of his office, a few days since, by an unknown assailant, and robbed of \$1,200.

A Washington dispatch to a New York paper says Senator Wade, in conversation regarding the famous Grant letter, marked "private," expressed gratification at its tone, and said his sentiments were sufficient guarantee of his Republicanism.

It is believed that we have now in this country \$183,990,000 more gold than we had in 1860. Where is it?

The revenue of the Post Office Department, for the past year, was over fifteen millions dollars.

Jeff Davis and wife have gone to New Orleans.

A. H. Stephens has gone to New York, where he will give his views.

The California Legislature, on the 20th, elected George Casperly U. S. Senator in place of Corcoran. Casperly is a Democrat.

The elephant Romeo killed his keeper, in Pennsylvania, a few days since.

Edwin Higgins, of Michigan, has been confirmed as Secretary of Utah.

The house of Wm. Walker, in Dayton, was entered a few nights since by burglars, and robbed of \$15,000.

Dickens gave two readings in Boston this week, the tickets to which were sold last Tuesday. One hundred and fifty people stood in line all night, and one man brought his mattress and blanket.

Stock dealers should remember that they must have license. James Dwyer, of Winton county, was arrested, a few days since, and taken to Cincinnati for trial, for violating the Internal Revenue law, in not procuring a license.

No satisfactory explanation has yet been made of Colonel Parker's failure to be present at his own wedding, an account of which we publish elsewhere. It is said that Gen. Grant is going to have the matter investigated. The lady, Miss Sacket, is terribly distressed by the jessu and its attendant scandal. She is about nineteen years old, a very beautiful blonde, with brilliant eyes and brown hair.

Forzen.

The Cabinet, in view of the continued outrages by the Fenians, have determined to ask Parliament to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in England.

It is reported that a paper has been found in Wolverhampton, which shows that the Fenians in England had organized a plot to plunder all the armories of the militia forces.

Another terrible and fatal explosion has occurred in England, the responsibility for which belongs, it is believed, to Fenians. The Sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, received information that a quantity of glycerine was concealed in a certain place, and proceeded with a squad of policemen to remove it.

While engaged in this business, it exploded with a fearful report, and several persons were instantly killed.

It is a lamentable fact that in some portions of the South the people, both white and black, are in a starving condition. In Mississippi this state of things is so alarming, that Gen. Ord has appointed a Commissioner to repair at once to Washington to represent the matter to the Government. In parts of Georgia and the Carolinas extreme destitution also exists.

Stanton and Sheridan—Grant's Protest Against their Removal.

The press and people have for some time expressed great curiosity to get hold of a private letter of Gen. Grant's to the President, relating to the removal of Stanton and Sheridan. The latter, with some other correspondence from the War office, was sent to the House on the 17th. It is a strong and patriotic letter, and will have the effect to endear the writer to the loyal people of the country, more than ever. There is no copperheadism about this letter—it shows Gen. Grant to be true and loyal. Here it is:—

[PRIVATE.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 11, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling, as I do, the general danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed.

First—On the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War, his removal can not be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate. It was but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal, if it was decided? It certainly was the intention of the Legislature to place Cabinet Ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood, so far as Cabinet members are affected by the Tenure of Office bill, that it was intended to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in.

The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of the loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second—On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government throughout its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against the enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other District Commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed District Commander, to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed; that the administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents of the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise might never have been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say as a friend, desiring peace and quiet, and the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of this country (I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion), will quietly submit to, to see the very man of all others whom they have expressed their confidence in, removed.

I would not have taken the liberty to address the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] U. S. GRANT, General.

Copperheads and rebels are doing all they can to injure the character and political standing of Gen. Grant with the great Union organization, hoping thereby to prevent his nomination by that party, for President. They know if he is nominated, he will be elected, and their great desire is to prevent his nomination, and to accomplish this they are continually putting in circulation reported conversations with the General, in which he is represented to have said things which do not sound well to Republican ears. All these reported conversations turn out to be frauds—copperhead lies—as every one, who has closely watched the career of Gen. Grant, well know they would.

The latest of these forgeries is a letter, going the rounds of the press, purporting to have been written by Gen. Grant, defining the platform upon which the latter will run for the Presidency. The letter stated that Gen. Grant did not wish to be the Republican or the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, but preferred to be elected by the people without reference to present political organizations. This, like all the rest of the same sort, now turns out to be a forgery. Gen. Grant denies ever having written such a letter. What dudge will they try next?

The editor of the Dispatch is trying to ridicule us, on account of that mark of early piety which leaves not a hair between us and heaven, and to make believe there is some thing wrong, because we are a little older than the boys.

It is through no fault of ours, that our organ of veneration is a "place where the hair ought to grow." Some families are remarkable for the sparsity of the hair on their heads, and others for the scarcity of brains in their skulls. We belong to the one kind, the editor of the Dispatch to the other.

Should the fool killer come along, within two or three years, he will never be as old as we are now—neither will the country suffer much of a loss.

Those who fear that it may not be safe to trust Gen. Grant, because they do not know how he stands on the issues of the day, if any such there be, outside the ranks of the Democracy, need only read his private letter to Johnson, just before the removal of Secretary Stanton, to know that he stands as fair on the side of the loyal men of the country, as he did while opposing rebels on the battle field.

There was great curiosity at the time of Stanton's removal to know the contents of this letter, but it has never been made public till sent in to Congress with other documents a few days ago. Gen. Grant gives the President plain spoken advice in regard to his determination to remove Stanton and Gen. Sheridan, in disregard to the Tenure of Office Bill, and against the wishes of the loyal people of the country. Among the other documents sent in to Congress with this letter, was a report from Gen. Sheridan, of the lawless condition of Texas, with General Grant's indorsement on it, recommending martial law as the only means of keeping the State quiet, and compelling its people to respect the Government. In these papers one can have no doubt how Gen. Grant stands. He firmly and decidedly upholds the cause of the Union people against the selfishness of Johnson, and gives his views without equivocation.

We hope it may comfort Democracy to have this vexed point settled, about which their hearts have been greatly troubled. We are satisfied to know, as we always have known, that in the hands of Gen. Grant the interests of the country and the Union party will be safe, and that in him we have a man who will not sacrifice the people for the sake of self aggrandizement.

The President has at last got a Military Commander that suits him. It is Gen. Hancock, the successor of Gen. Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District. So well pleased is Johnson with the course of Gen. Hancock, that he sent to Congress, on the 16th, a message commending his course and asking Congress to make a public recognition of one who, the President says, has earnestly inaugurated the reign of civil law, and given to the citizens of that district the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the possession of the local civil courts, and the freedom of the press. The document created but little sensation, and was rather ceremoniously laid aside. It was simply a political document, and received even more attention than it deserved.

The truth is, the message is simply a stab at Gen. Sheridan—an attempt to injure his fair fame with the American people—but it will fail of accomplishing anything in that way. And Johnson's commendations would destroy any man, and his attacks would endear every man upon whom they were made, more dearly to the truly loyal people of the country.

At the late election in New York city, the "Five Points" polled 2,248 votes against 28 Republicans. Statistics present the following facts concerning this strong hold of democracy:

There are, within the geographical limits of the Five Points, 240 room houses, but not a church. There are 80 gambling halls, but not a school house. There are 3,600 prostitutes, 28 virtuous women, 3,400 illegitimate children, 49 legitimate children, 1,700 discharged convicts, 28 honest men, 2,248 drunkards, 38 temperate men, 2,248 Democrats and 28 Republicans.

Payment of Bounties—The Cause of Delay.

This subject, which has been the cause of much complaint on the part of applicants, has been receiving the attention of Congress. A special committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and, if possible, find the cause of the delay in the payment of the additional bounty under the act of July, 1866. The committee have reported, and—

Find, that up to December 1, 1867, 412,000 claims were filed, of which 273,000 remain unsettled; that the delay, in great part, arises from the insufficient force employed, and also from the fact that the Paymaster General's office has no control of the final muster-out rolls of the army, and is obliged to receive all its information regarding each case from the second Auditor's office; that in this office, however, all has been done that could be expected to further the work. The committee also reports that the crowded state of the room where many of the clerks are obliged to work is a disgrace to the nation. Many cases of delay occur through frequent losses of checks in transmission through the mails, the Assistant Treasurer in New York refusing to pay duplicate checks, even when notified officially that the originals are lost. The committee recommends the passage of a bill providing for a suitable increase in the force employed in settling these claims, and also authorizing payments on duplicate checks where the originals are known to have been lost.

We have reports almost weekly of negro outbreaks in the South, but in almost every instance they turn out to be base falsehoods—manufactured by the rebels to have effect on Northern sentiment. It is the same old cry of "negro insurrections," so often heard in the days of slavery.

The Masons are making great preparations for their supper here on the 27. It will be a grand affair.—Jackson Standard.

Chas. Dickens.

The latest sensation in the literary circles of the Eastern cities is Dickens and his readings. Since the great novelist's visit to this country several years ago, when he caricatured American peculiarities, and American brag with such fidelity to truth, as to put us all out of humor with him, he has not returned to America, till the present. He is now in this country, delivering those readings from his own works, which have become so popular in England. They are even more popular here, as notwithstanding our old grievances against the writer, our people crowd to hear him, and greet his readings with universal applause. They seem determined to secure a more gracious recognition from the great writer, than our peculiarities of thirty years ago produced. Dickens' visit has furnished an unlimited stock in trade for that large class of modern newspaper letter writers, who affect literature—a class that is considered a necessity in the make up of a newspaper of the present day. They discuss the appearance of the man, every item of his dress from his boots to his necktie, his reading, and the effect produced on his hearers. All this, together with liberal allowances to everything Dickens ever wrote, are furnished to the public at large. Are we not in danger of exposing ourselves to a second caricature, as biting as that of the "N. Y. Sewer?" Dickens will give his readings in the principal Western cities after the completion of his engagements in the East. But, however extended his engagements may be, only a small fraction of those, who have known and admired the great novelist in his works, will have the opportunity to see him, and hear his wonderful reading of those characters in his writings, which are familiar to every household in this country. For Dickens' novels have been almost universally read amongst our much reading people. They are thoroughly enjoyed, and their characters, so faithful to actual life, have been appreciated by readers with hearty zest. The mass of us, who may not be permitted to see and hear the author, can derive pleasure and profit in reading his works, which are within the command of all.

Gen. Hancock's course as commander in New Orleans is having the effect to bring his name prominently forward, in democratic circles, as a probable candidate for President. Whoever thinks that a rebel is entitled to all the rights and privileges equal with the Union man—thinks that treason is no crime for which a man should be punished, and that patriotism is no virtue for which a man should be rewarded—is sure to be commended by the so-called democracy, and as Gen. Hancock appears to be that sort of a man, and with a military man, he may be selected to make the race against Gen. Grant. We would as soon it should be him as any one else, for it makes no difference who it is, he is sure to be distanced. It may be, therefore, that our neighbor of the Dispatch, notwithstanding his hatred of every thing of the kind, will have to vote for the "army blue and the military brass"—a "Lincoln hireling." We know it will be a sore pill for him, but if the doctors of the party prescribe it, he will swallow it.

The National Democratic Resident Committee of Washington city, held a meeting on the 19th, which, says the correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, was immensely enthusiastic over President Johnson and Gen. Hancock. A series of three resolutions were passed unanimously. They were briefly as follows:

First—"Bully for Hancock!"

Second—"Bully for Johnson!"

Third—"That copies be furnished to both these patriots!"

Another resolution should have been added, thanking the thieves and rowdies of the "Five Points," in New York, for their unanimous vote for the democracy, and the thing would have been complete.

Gen. Grant has as a member of his staff a Colonel PARKER, chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians. The Colonel has been the innocent cause of great excitement in the fashionable circles of Washington. He was to have been married a few days since, but when the time arrived for the wedding ceremony, the Colonel was not to be found. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following facts in the case:

"Careful inquiry into the facts relative to the mysterious disappearance of Col. E. S. Parker, the Indian chief on Gen. Grant's staff, shows that the story has been told by some papers in the most extravagant and sensational manner. He was to have been married Tuesday morning, and a large number of civil and military officials, and prominent citizens, had been invited. The tale that great crowds of invited guests were present at the church at the appointed time, that Gen. Grant was there in full uniform, accompanied by his staff; that he and they were as much in the dark as any body else, is all pure fiction. Col. Parker's disappearance was known to his associates on the Staff Sunday morning, and some search was made for him that day. When Monday morning came, the fact that he was missing was communicated to General Grant, and he was there in full uniform, accompanied by his staff, to the expectant bride and her family. Diligent search was instituted at once for Col. Parker, and kept up all day and evening, but without finding the least trace of him. On the following morning, before the time for the wedding, the more intimate

friends of both parties interested were notified of the material facts, and accordingly none of them went to the church. Search was kept up all day by experienced officers, but no tidings of the missing man could be obtained. Early in the evening of that day, he appeared at one of the leading hotels, and was given a room, whence he sent word of his whereabouts to headquarters. A hundred stories as to the cause of his disappearance have been set afloat, nearly all of which reflected upon his character as an officer and a gentleman. He is at present sick and under medical care. The facts will doubtless be established in a few days. At present it may suffice to say that his explanation fully relieves him from the terrible stigma of dishonor with which he was charged. It is, in a word, that he is the victim of certain Indians of the tribe to which he belongs, who are bitterly hostile to his marriage with any woman of his choice. He says they layd him on his stomach evening as he was returning from Gen. Grant's, and enticed him to their room. There they changed his uniform, and put him in that condition for sixty hours, and then abandoned him, with the expectation that he would die from the effects of the doses administered. This story, strange as it may appear, is credited at headquarters.

The Greenback Question.

On the proposition to redeem the five-twenties in greenbacks, Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, takes decided ground against it. He condemns it indignantly. It is not alone necessary to the credit of a nation, that it should have ample revenues economically administered, but it must fulfill its contracts in letter and spirit. In his report to Congress he furnishes the following strong argument in support of his position. To the mind of an honest man it is unanswerable. He says:

"Was there a single subscriber to the five-twenty bonds, or to the seven and three tenths bonds, which by their terms were convertible into bonds, who did not believe, and was not given to understand by agents of the government, that both the principal and interest of these were payable in coin? Does any one suppose that the people of the United States, self-sacrificing as they were in support of the government, would have sold their stock, their bonds, their property, and their lives, for their factories and their shops, and invested their proceeds in five-twenty bonds and seven-thirty bonds convertible into such bonds, if they had understood that these bonds were to be redeemed, after five years from their respective dates, in a currency of the value of which they could form no reliable estimate? Would the Congress of the Treasury, or would Congress, when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, and when a failure to raise money for the support of the federal army would have been a success to the rebellion and ruin to the Union cause, have dared to attempt the experiment of raising money on bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the government after five years in a currency convertible, but the value of which might depend not upon the solvency of government, but upon the amount in circulation?"

To the Editor of the Dispatch, (Short Lesson)

We are gratified to see that you have profited by our last lesson. You have improved, but still need instruction, as the following quotation proves: "The loyal Moke of the Journal has fastened on to General Grant," etc., using two propositions, showing different relations between the same words, which is absurd, and a violation of a grammatical rule. The same error is found in your notice of a river accident—the sinking of a barge, by the steamer "Sam Parker." You say, "The steambot and other barges, swung out, and drifted across on to the middle bar."

In addition to the violation above referred to, there is a want of perspicuity in the sentence—"The steambot and other barges." It might be inferred from the construction of this sentence, that the steambot was a barge, which, of course, was not the case, and you did not mean to convey such an idea. Your "lack of ability to put a little more of the Brick Pomeroy spice into" your editorials, (which you say you regret,) is to be attributed to your "defective" education—and want of brains.

"Bribe's pills," which consist chiefly of slang phrases and spiteful epithets, are by no means wanting in your columns. Be cautious, therefore, and if you never resort to paying, do not pray for "anybody," as the foolish spinster did—but for Morehead!

Awful Railroad Disaster.

[Special Telegram. Cor. Cinc. Com.]

BUFFALO, December 19.

The New York Central train from Cleveland, on the Lake Shore Road, due here at 12:45 this morning, about a mile east of Angola, from some cause unknown, met with an awful accident. The train at the time was running at great speed, being behind time. The two rear coaches were thrown from the track and fell a distance of about fifty feet. One car was on fire from the store, and of fifty passengers in the car only three escaped alive. The others were crushed and burned to death. All that remains is a charred mass, without any means of ascertaining the names.

Congress.

This body adjourned over the Holidays, last Friday, and hence we have little or nothing to report of its doings.

It is generally believed that the Senate will not agree to repeal the cotton tax, but will reduce it to one cent.

Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, has reported the bill agreed upon by the committee, for funding various Government bonds. It provides for the issue of a 6 per cent bond to run forty years, payable at the option of the United States after ten years, interest and principal payable in coin. One per cent of the interest to be retained by the United States, one-half per cent of which to be paid to the States in proportion to the population, and one-half to be applied to

the payment of the principal of the debt. Holders of 5 20 bonds are required to convert into the new bonds at or before maturity; and holders of United States notes may convert into the bonds, or may demand United States notes for bonds, at par, provided the amount of United States notes shall not at any time exceed four hundred millions. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to hold fifty millions currency in reserve for the purpose of redeeming the bonds. The privilege of converting bonds into United States notes shall cease with the resumption of specie payments. An issue of 500 millions of 4 per cent bonds is also authorized, principal and interest payable in specie or in gold. The rate of exchange, into which bonds held in Europe are to be converted, or the Secretary of the Treasury may sell the same at not less than par in lawful money for the purpose of redeeming the bonds held abroad. These bonds are to run forty years, and to be payable, at the option of the United States, after twenty years. The bonds issued under this law are to be used only for the purpose of funding outstanding indebtedness.

DEER.—There is said to be plenty of deer in this vicinity this year, and almost every day we hear of one or more being killed.—Mason County, (W. Va.) Journal.

Presidential Playfulness.

A few weeks ago Gen. Hancock was sent to relieve Gen. Mower at New Orleans. Without waiting to become acquainted with the nature and extent of his duties, or the character and standing of the people of his district the new Commander proceeded to dismiss from office the majority of those just appointed by his predecessor, and filled their places with men of Democratic, that is, rebel antecedents. He issued a carefully prepared series of dissertations on the Constitution and cognate subjects, which, although not military orders, according to the Marlborough, Wellington or Jackson standard, nevertheless answered the admirable purpose of supplying our college students with suitable matter for declamations.

As Gen. Hancock's electioneering documents, which he calls orders, were of course submitted to Johnson and other party leaders before he left Washington, it is refreshingly cool in the Acting President to ask Congress to indorse the platform of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Congress commended Gen. Sheridan for pursuing a certain policy, new Johnson asks Congress to commend Hancock for pursuing the opposite policy. Our dear little Johnson is getting too smart to live long. It is all very well to crack these little jokes with old Gibson Wells, but it is not well to tread a grave valley like the Senate with this. This merry Andrew is the first ironical ruler who is himself his own court fool.—Ohio State Journal.

SAFETY RIDING.—Some ingenious chap has invented and patented an article which will save many lives from a carriage, buggy or other vehicle, which in a moment released the animals from the carriage in case of their running away, or any accident. Like all great and useful inventions, it is simple enough when made known. It is merely an arrangement which lets free the traces attached to the box or shafts of a wagon. If your horses take fright and run away, and there is a chance that your carriage and yourself will be dashed to pieces, you have only to pull a small handle, conveniently placed near the driver's seat, and the horse may dash on but you remain quiet and quite safe in the carriage. The patentee is a benevolent fellow, and his invention ought to be applied to all vehicles.

Within twelve days from the time that the United States flag was hoisted at Sitka, seventy Americans had arrived there. There were a few miners and mechanics among them, but the majority were men of business. In less than a week three stores, two ten pin alleys, two drink saloons, and a restaurant were opened. The spirit of speculation at once showed itself. Furs rose to nearly San Francisco prices; lumber was held at \$100 per thousand, until a timely arrival from Puget Sound reduced the price one half. Deer, which sold at \$1.00 a head before the transfer, now command from \$2.50 to \$3.00, according to size; ducks rose from 75c to \$3.00 a dozen; salmon from 40c to \$3.00 a hundred; and other commodities in proportion.

It is intimated in Washington papers that a movement is on foot among the Southern Radicals to get up another Presidential convention on the ground that the Southern States will not be represented in Congress by the 20th of May, and therefore, they will be obliged to send delegates to the Chicago Convention. The new movement is represented as being in the interest of Judge Chase.

Figuratively speaking, First Ward Democracy has been "wringing out the car" for the past week or two; and although the dog days are long past, it shows unmistakable symptoms of rabies. We are not greatly surprised thereat. The developments which are being made in the contested election case are not cheering to the Democratic soul, and have to some extent acidulated upon the Democratic stomach. Even our usually placid friend of the Times allows his sympathies to get the better of his judgment, and talks wildly of "fraud," "perjury," etc. And, speaking of certain tickets which were printed at the order of counsel to exhibit to some of the voters in order to ascertain whether they could tell what ticket they voted, that paper says that "persons who resort to such means to deceive a voter are meaner and more unprincipled than one who stuffs a ballot-box." Thus placing the fraud and the effort to expose it upon the same level. Which shows an elevated standard of Democratic morals. As to the means necessary to be employed in an investigation, we presume the counsel engaged in the case are the

proper judges. The attempt to excite sympathy, and make it appear that they are being persecuted, we opine will not pay a very large per centage on the original investment. Had there been no Democratic fraud, there would have been no necessity for an investigation; and whatever afflictions members of that party are compelled to submit to, they have only the criminals in their own ranks to blame. The Times concludes that the Republicans "are trying to steal an office which the people refused to give them." Does not that strike one as delightfully cool, coming from the organ of a party in whose interest the ballot-box was rifled, and forty-six Republican ballots stolen out, their places being supplied by straight Democratic tickets?—Portsmouth Times.

A new leader for the Democracy has arisen in Kansas. He sends the following letter to the editor of a Leavenworth paper:

"Dear Sir, Nov. 24, 1867.

"DEAR ZEC: Will you please inform whether nigger suppage Wuz carried at the late Leavenworth. If so, I see ignorant people is to vote I want to leave this God forsaking State and go back to Southern Illinois."

Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Gallia County Bible Society, which was formerly announced to take place on the 20th of October and was postponed on account of the illness of Rev. Mr. MARTINDALE, will be held Sabbath December 29th, at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, in this city. An Agent of the Parent Society is positively expected to be present. All friends of the Bible cause who can be present are cordially invited to attend.

W. Y. MILES, Sec'y.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.

Flour.—Dull and heavy market, with light sales. We quote \$9.75 to \$12.

Wheat.—Market dull, and demand light. No. 1 winter red \$2.50.

Corn.—Now car corn was held at 85 cts., but it was hard to sell at over 83 cts.

Oats.—The market dull and flat. Holders were asking 65 cts., but buyers were not disposed to pay over 65 cts.

Hogs.—Gross, \$6.25 to \$7.

GALLIPOLIS PRODUCE AND GROCERY MARKET.

CONVEYED WEEKLY BY HENKING, ALLEMONG & CO. GROCERS.

BUTTER	20 and 30 cwt
EGGS	30 " 25 "
CHEESE	12 " 25 "
SUGAR	24 " 30 "
COFFEE	11 " 15 "
RICE	15 " 15 "
CANDLES	12 " 15 "
LARD	12 " 15 "
WHISKY	12 " 15 "
WINE	12 " 15